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FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

specified by this section to rates for employees and annuitants paid on other than a biweekly basis, and for this purpose may provide for the adjustment of the converted rate to the nearest cent.

SEC. 8907. INFORMATION TO EMPLOYEES

(a) The Civil Service Commission shall make available to each employee eligible to enroll in a health benefits plan under this chapter such information, in a form acceptable to the Commission after consultation with the carrier, as may be necessary to enable the employee to exercise an informed choice among the types of plans described by section 8903 of this title.

(b) Each employee enrolled in a health benefits plan shall be issued an appropriate document setting forth or summarizing the—

(1) services or benefits, including maximums, limitations, and exclusions, to which the employee or the employee and members of his family are entitled thereunder;

(2) procedure for obtaining benefits; and

(3) principal provisions of the plan affecting the employee or members of his family.

SEC. 8908. COVERAGE OF RESTORED EMPLOYEES and Survivor annuitants

(a) An employee enrolled in a health benefits plan under this chapter who is removed or suspended without pay and later reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that the removal or suspension was unjustified or unwarranted may, at his option, enroll as a new employee or have his coverage restored, with appropriate adjustments made in contributions and claims, to the same extent and effect as though the removal or suspension had not taken place.

(b)

SEC. 8909. EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS FUND

(a) There is in the Treasury of the United States an Employees Health Benefits Fund which is administered by the Civil Service Commission. The contributions of employees, annuitants, and the Government described by

section 8906 of this title shall be paid into the Fund. The Fund is available—

(1) without fiscal year limitation for all payments to approved health benefits plans; and

(2) to pay expenses for administering this chapter within the limitations that may be specified annually by Congress.

(b) Portions of the contributions made by employees, annuitants, and the Government shall be regularly set aside in the Fund as follows:

(1) A percentage, not to exceed 1 percent of all contributions, determined by the Commission to be reasonably adequate to pay the administrative expenses made available by subsection (a) of this section.

(2) For each health benefits plan, a percentage, not to exceed 3 percent of the contributions toward the plan, determined by the Commission to be reasonably adequate to provide a contingency reserve.

The Commission, from time to time and in amounts it considers appropriate, may transfer unused funds for administrative expenses to the contingency reserves of the plans then under contract with the Commission. When funds are so transferred, each contingency reserve shall be credited in proportion to the total amount of the subscription charges paid and accrued to the plan for the contract term immediately before the contract term in which the transfer is made. The income derived from dividends, rate adjustments, or other refunds made by a plan shall be credited to its contingency reserve. The contingency reserves may be used to defray increases in future rates, or may be applied to reduce the contributions of employees and the Government to, or to increase the benefits provided by, the plan from which the reserves are derived, as the Commission from time to time shall determine.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury may invest and reinvest any of the money in the Fund in interest-bearing obligations of the United States, and may sell these obligations for the purposes of the Fund. The interest on and the proceeds from the sale of these obligations become a part of the Fund.

(d) When the assets, liabilities, and membership of employee organizations sponsoring or

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10230

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 20, 1975

Mr. TEAGUE (for himself, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. BELL, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. JARMAN, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. WINN, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. FREY, Mr. ROE, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. McCORMACK, Mr. ESCH, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. MYERS of Pennsylvania, Mr. MILFORD, Mr. EMERY, Mr. THORNTON, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. HAYES of Indiana, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LLOYD of California, and Mr. AMBRO) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Science and Technology

A BILL

To establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 *That this Act may be cited as the "National Science and*
- 4 *Technology Policy and Organization Act of 1975".*

1 TITLE I—NATIONAL SCIENCE AND
2 TECHNOLOGY POLICY

3 FINDINGS

4 SEC. 101. (a) The Congress, recognizing the profound
5 impact of science and technology on society, and the inter-
6 relations of scientific, technological, economic, social, polit-
7 ical, and institutional factors, hereby finds and declares—

8 (1) that the general welfare, the security, the eco-
9 nomic growth and stability of the Nation, the conserva-
10 tion and efficient utilization of its natural and human
11 resources, and the effective functioning of government
12 and society require vigorous, perceptive support and
13 employment of science and technology in achieving na-
14 tional objectives; and

15 (2) that the many large and complex scientific
16 factors which increasingly influence the course of national
17 and international events require appropriate provision,
18 involving long-range, inclusive planning as well as more
19 immediate program development, to incorporate scien-
20 tific and technological knowledge in the national deci-
21 sionmaking process.

22 (b) As a consequence, the Congress finds and declares
23 that science and technology should contribute without being
24 limited to the following national goals:

25 (1) fostering leadership in the quest for interna-

1 tional peace and progress toward human freedom, dig-
2 nity, and well-being by enlarging the contributions of
3 American scientists and engineers to the knowledge of
4 man and his universe, by making discoveries of basic
5 science widely available at home and abroad, and by
6 utilizing technology in support of United States national
7 and foreign policy goals;

8 (2) increasing the efficient use of essential ma-
9 terials and products, and generally contributing to eco-
10 nomic opportunity, stability, and appropriate growth;

11 (3) assuring adequacy of food and energy for the
12 Nation's needs;

13 (4) contributing to the national security;

14 (5) improving the Nation's health and medical
15 care; and

16 (6) preserving, fostering, and restoring a healthful
17 and esthetic natural environment, and developing im-
18 proved housing and urban and rural systems.

19 DECLARATION OF POLICY

20 Principles

21 SEC. 102. (a) In view of the foregoing, the Congress
22 declares that the United States shall adhere to a national
23 policy for science and technology which includes the follow-
24 ing principles:

25 (1) the continuing development and implementa-

1 tion of strategies for determining and achieving the
2 appropriate scope, level, direction, and extent of sci-
3 entific and technological efforts based upon a continuous
4 appraisal of the role for science and technology in
5 achieving goals and formulating policies of the United
6 States, and reflecting the views of States, municipalities,
7 and representative public groups;

8 (2) the enlistment of science and technology to
9 foster a healthy economy in which the directions of
10 growth and innovation are compatible with the prudent
11 and frugal use of resources and with the preservation
12 of a benign environment;

13 (3) the conduct of science and technology opera-
14 tions so as to serve domestic needs while promoting for-
15 eign policy objectives, and, through the allocation of
16 research and development resources, to maintain balance
17 in the export of technology and in world trade markets;

18 (4) the recruitment, education, training, retrain-
19 ing, and beneficial use of adequate numbers of scientists,
20 engineers, and technologists;

21 (5) the development and maintenance of a solid
22 base for science and technology in the United States,
23 including: (A) strong participation of and cooperative
24 relationships with State and local governments and the
25 private sector, (B) the maintenance and strengthening

1 of diversified scientific and technological capabilities in
2 government, industry, and the universities, and the
3 encouragement of independent initiatives based on such
4 capabilities together with elimination of needless bar-
5 riers to scientific and technological innovation, (C)
6 effective management and dissemination of scientific and
7 technological information, (D) establishment of es-
8 sential technical and industrial standards and measure-
9 ment and test methods, and (E) promotion of increased
10 public understanding of science and technology; and

11 (6) the recognition that, as changing circumstances
12 require periodic revision and adaptation of title I of this
13 Act, the Federal Government is responsible for identify-
14 ing and interpreting the changes in those circumstances
15 as they occur, and for effecting subsequent changes in
16 title I as appropriate.

17 Implementation

18 (b) To implement the policy enunciated in subsection
19 (a) of this section, the Congress declares that:

20 (1) The Federal Government should maintain cen-
21 tral policy planning elements in the executive branch
22 which assist Federal agencies in (A) identifying public
23 problems and objectives, (B) mobilizing scientific and
24 technological resources for essential national programs,
25 (C) securing appropriate funding for programs so iden-

1 tified, (D) anticipating future concerns to which science
2 and technology can contribute and devising strategies for
3 the conduct of science and technology for such purposes,
4 (E) reviewing systematically Federal science policy and
5 programs and recommending legislative amendment
6 thereof when needed. Such elements should include an
7 advisory mechanism within the Executive Office of the
8 President so that the Chief Executive may have avail-
9 able independent, expert judgment and assistance on
10 policy matters which require accurate assessments of the
11 complex scientific and technological features involved.

12 (2) It is a responsibility of the Federal Govern-
13 ment to promote prompt, effective, reliable, and sys-
14 tematic transfer of science and technology information
15 by such appropriate methods as: the funding of technical
16 evaluation centers, cost sharing of information dissemina-
17 tion programs conducted by such nongovernmental
18 organizations as industrial groups and technical societies,
19 or assistance in the publication of scientific and techno-
20 logical information. In particular, it is recognized as a
21 responsibility of the Federal Government not only to
22 coordinate and unify its own science and technology in-
23 formation systems, but to facilitate the close coupling of
24 institutional scientific research with commercial applica-
25 tion of the useful findings of science.

1 (3) It is further an appropriate Federal function
2 to support science and technology efforts which are ex-
3 pected to provide results beneficial to the public but
4 which the private sector may be unwilling or unable to
5 support.

6 (4) Science and technology activities which may be
7 properly supported exclusively by the Federal Govern-
8 ment should be distinguished from those in which inter-
9 ests are shared with State and local governments and
10 the private sector. Among these entities, cooperative
11 relationships should be established which encourage the
12 sharing of science and technology decisionmaking, fund-
13 ing support, and program planning and execution.

14 (5) Ways and means should be developed by which
15 the Federal Government can assess and help assure that
16 an adequate national effort is maintained in science and
17 technology, taking into account competing public needs,
18 available resources, and the contributions which science
19 and technology can make to national goals and objectives.

20 (6) Comprehensive legislative support for the
21 national science and technology effort requires that the
22 Congress be regularly informed of the condition, health
23 and vitality, and funding requirements of science and
24 technology, the relation of science and technology to
25 changing national goals, and the need for legislative

1 modification of the Federal endeavor and structure at all
2 levels as it relates to science and technology.

3 Procedures

4 (c) The Congress declares that, in order to expedite
5 and facilitate the implementation of the policy enunciated
6 in subsection (a) of this section, the following coordinate
7 procedures are of paramount importance:

8 (1) Federal procurement policy should encourage
9 the use of science and technology to foster frugal use
10 of materials, energy, and appropriated funds; to assure
11 quality environment; and to enhance product perform-
12 ance.

13 (2) Explicit criteria, including cost-effectiveness
14 principles where practicable, should be developed to
15 identify the kinds of applied research and technology
16 programs that are appropriate for Federal funding sup-
17 port and to determine the extent of such support. Par-
18 ticular attention should be given to scientific and tech-
19 nological problems and opportunities offering promise
20 of social advantage that are so long range, geographically
21 widespread, or economically diffused that the Federal
22 Government constitutes the appropriate source for under-
23 taking their support.

24 (3) Federal promotion of science and technology
25 should emphasize quality of research, recognize the sin-

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1 gular importance of stability in scientific and technologi-
2 cal institutions, and, for urgent tasks, must seek to assure
3 timeliness of results. With particular reference to Fed-
4 eral support for basic research, funds should be allocated
5 to encourage education in needed disciplines, to provide
6 a base of scientific knowledge from which future essential
7 technological development can be launched, and to add
8 to the cultural heritage of the Nation.

9 (4) Federal patent policies should be developed,
10 based on uniform principles, which have as their ob-
11 jective the preservation of incentives for technological
12 innovation and the application of procedures which will
13 continue to assure the full use of beneficial technology to
14 serve the public.

15 (5) Antitrust regulation should not preclude co-
16 operation among competing firms in industrial research
17 and development unless such cooperation is anticompeti-
18 tive.

19 (6) Closer relationships should be encouraged
20 among practitioners of different scientific and techno-
21 logical disciplines, including the physical, social, and bio-
22 medical fields.

23 (7) Federal departments, agencies, and instrumen-
24 talities should assure efficient management of laboratory

1 facilities and equipment in their custody, including acqui-
2 sition of effective equipment, disposal of inferior and
3 obsolete properties, and cross-servicing to maximize the
4 productivity of costly property of all kinds. Disposal
5 policies should include attention to possibilities for fur-
6 ther productive use.

7 (8) The full use of the contributions of science and
8 technology to support State and local government goals
9 should be encouraged.

10 (9) Formal recognition should be accorded those
11 persons whose scientific and technological achievements
12 have contributed significantly to the national welfare.

13 (10) The Federal Government should support ap-
14 plied scientific research in proportion to the probability
15 of its usefulness, insofar as this probability can be deter-
16 mined; but while maximizing the beneficial consequences
17 of technology, the Government should act to minimize
18 foreseeable injurious consequences.

19 (11) Federal departments, agencies, and instru-
20 mentalities should establish procedures to insure among
21 them the systematic interchange of scientific data and
22 technological findings developed under their programs.

1 TITLE II—OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND
2 TECHNOLOGY POLICY

3 SHORT TITLE

4 SEC. 201. This title may be cited as the “Presidential
5 Science and Technology Advisory Organization Act of
6 1975”.

7 ESTABLISHMENT

8 SEC. 202. There is hereby established in the Executive
9 Office of the President the Office of Science and Technology
10 Policy, hereinafter referred to in this title as the “Office”.

11 DIRECTOR; ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

12 SEC. 203. There shall be at the head of the Office a
13 Director who shall be appointed by the President, by and
14 with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall be
15 compensated at the rate provided for level II of the Execu-
16 tive Schedule in section 5313 of title 5, United States Code.
17 The President may, at his discretion, also appoint not more
18 than four Assistant Directors who shall be compensated
19 at a rate not to exceed that provided for level III of the
20 Executive Schedule in section 5314 of such title. Assistant
21 Directors shall perform such functions as the Director may
22 from time to time prescribe.

FUNCTIONS

2 SEC. 204. (a) The Director shall be the President's
3 chief policy adviser and assistant with respect to scientific
4 and technological matters.

(b) In addition to such other functions and activities as the President may assign, the Director shall—

(1) advise the President of scientific and technological considerations involved in areas of national concern including, but not limited to, the economy, national security, health, foreign relations, the environment, and the technological recovery and use of resources;

(2) evaluate the scale, quality, and effectiveness of the Federal effort in science and technology and advise on appropriate actions;

(3) advise the President on scientific and technological considerations with regard to Federal budgets, assist the Office of Management and Budget with an annual review and analysis of funding proposed for research and development in budgets of all Federal agencies, and aid the Office of Management and Budget and the agencies throughout the budget development process;

(4) assist the President in providing general leadership and coordination of the research and development programs of the Federal Government;

1 (5) provide the President with periodic reviews of
2 those Federal statutes and administrative regulations of
3 the various departments and agencies which affect re-
4 search and development activities, both internally and
5 in relation to the private sector, and which may inter-
6 fere with desirable technological innovation, together
7 with recommendations for their elimination, reform, or
8 updating as appropriate;

9 (6) develop, review, revise, and recommend cri-
10 teria for determining scientific and technological activities
11 warranting Federal support, and recommend Federal
12 policies directed toward (A) the development and main-
13 tenance of broadly based scientific and technological
14 capabilities at all levels of government, academia, and
15 industry that are necessary to support the Nation's ef-
16 forts to achieve its objectives, and (B) the application of
17 such capabilities to national needs;

18 (7) assess and advise on policies for international
19 cooperation in science and technology which will advance
20 the national and international objectives of the United
21 States;

22 (8) identify and assess emerging and future areas
23 where science and technology can be used effectively in
24 addressing national and international problems;

25 (9) submit to the President and the Congress

14

1 timely public reports on developments, trends, and prob-
2 lems in science and technology deserving of national
3 attention;

4 (10) periodically survey the nature and needs of
5 national science policy and make recommendations to
6 the President, for review and transmission to the Con-
7 gress, for the timely and appropriate revision of such
8 policy in accordance with section 102 (a) (6) of title I
9 of this Act; and

10 (11) maintain liaison with the National Science
11 Board, and with all councils and offices of the Executive
12 Office of the President, and develop appropriate working
13 relationships with the National Security Council and
14 the Domestic Council.

15 PERSONNEL

16 SEC. 205. The Director is authorized, without regard
17 to the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code govern-
18 ing appointments in the competitive service and chapter 51
19 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of said title, to appoint and
20 fix the compensation, but not in excess of the rate prescribed
21 for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule in section 5332 of
22 said title, for such officers and employees as he may deem
23 necessary to perform the functions now or hereafter vested
24 in him, and to prescribe their duties.

1 CONSULTANT AND OTHER SERVICES

2 SEC. 206. The Director may (1) obtain services as
3 authorized by section 3109 of title 5 of the United States
4 Code, at rates not to exceed the rate prescribed for grade
5 GS-18 of the General Schedule by section 5332 of title 5 of
6 the United States Code, and (2) enter into contracts and
7 other arrangements for studies, analyses, and other services
8 with public agencies and with private persons, organizations,
9 or institutions, and make such payments as he deems neces-
10 sary to carry out the provisions of this Act without legal
11 consideration, without performance bonds, and without re-
12 gard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5).

13 OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

14 SEC. 207. The Director may utilize with their consent
15 the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of other
16 Federal agencies with or without reimbursement, and may
17 transfer funds made available pursuant to this Act to other
18 Federal agencies as reimbursement for the utilization of such
19 services, personnel, equipment, and facilities.

20 REORGANIZATIONS

21 SEC. 208. (a) The President shall from time to time
22 examine the organization of the Office and shall determine
23 what changes, if any, are necessary to increase the Office's

16

1 and the Director's capacity to render their analyses, examina-
2 tions, advice, and counsel, by reduction or increase in the
3 number of members of such Office or by reduction, expan-
4 sion, or alteration of the duties and functions of the Office or
5 of its Director. When the President, after investigation, finds
6 that any of such changes would promote the policies and
7 purposes of this Act, he may prepare a reorganization plan
8 for effecting the change or changes involved, and submit such
9 plan to the Congress, together with his findings and a state-
10 ment of reasons for the proposed change or changes, and
11 shall have any such reorganization plan delivered to both
12 Houses on the same day and to each House while it is in
13 session.

14 (b) A reorganization plan shall take effect at the end
15 of the first period of sixty calendar days of continuous
16 session of Congress after such plan is transmitted to it (such
17 days of continuous session to be computed in accordance
18 with section 906 (b) of title 5, United States Code) unless,
19 between the date of transmittal and the end of the sixty-day
20 period, each House has passed a resolution stating in sub-
21 stance that that House does not favor the reorganization
22 plan. However, no such plan shall take effect unless it is
23 submitted to Congress before January 3, 1982.

24 (c) The provisions of sections 908 through 913 of title
25 5, United States Code, shall apply with respect to any

1 reorganization plan transmitted to the Congress pursuant to
2 subsection (a) of this section.

3 (d) A reorganization plan which is effective shall be
4 printed (1) in the Statutes at Large in the same volume as
5 the public laws, and (2) in the Federal Register.

6 TITLE III—THE FEDERAL SCIENCE AND TECH-
7 NOLOGY SURVEY COMMITTEE

8 ORGANIZATION

9 SEC. 301. (a) (1) There is hereby established within
10 the Executive Office of the President, as part of the Office of
11 Science and Technology Policy, or in such other manner as
12 the President may direct, a Federal Science and Technology
13 Survey Committee (hereinafter in this title referred to as the
14 “Committee”). The Committee shall consist of not less than
15 five nor more than twelve members appointed by the Presi-
16 dent not more than 90 days after the Director of the Office
17 of Science and Technology Policy has assumed office (as
18 provided in section 203 of this Act). The Director of such
19 Office shall serve as Chairman.

20 (2) Members of the Committee appointed by the Presi-
21 dent pursuant to paragraph (1) shall (A) be exceptionally
22 qualified and distinguished in science, engineering, or closely
23 related fields, or in public administration or affairs, and shall
24 be capable of rendering accurate and comprehensive analysis
25 and critical examination of the programs and activities of the

1 Government in the light of the findings and policies set forth
2 in title I of this Act, and (B) include representatives of the
3 public, of the industrial sector, and of the academic
4 community.

5 (3) Members of the Committee who are not officers of
6 the Federal Government shall, while attending meetings
7 of the Committee or while engaged in duties related to such
8 meetings or in other activities of the Committee pursuant
9 to this Act, be entitled to receive the daily equivalent of the
10 annual rate of basic pay in effect for GS-18 of the General
11 Schedule for each day, including traveltime, during which
12 they are so attending or engaged, and shall, while away
13 from their homes or regular places of business, be allowed
14 travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence,
15 equal to that authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for per-
16 sons in the Government service employed intermittently.

17 (b) In the performance of its duties and functions under
18 section 302, the Committee is authorized—

19 (1) to select, appoint, employ, and fix the com-
20 pensation of such specialists and other experts as may be
21 necessary for the carrying out of its duties and functions,
22 and to select, appoint, and employ, subject to the civil
23 service laws, such other officers and employees as may

1 be necessary for carrying out its duties and functions;
2 and

3 (2) to provide for participation of such civilian and
4 military personnel as may be detailed to the Committee
5 pursuant to subsection (c) of this section for carrying
6 out the functions of the Committee.

7 (c) Upon request of the Committee, the head of any
8 Federal department, agency, or instrumentality (including
9 the head of the Department of the Army, Navy, or Air Force)
10 is authorized (1) to furnish to the Committee such informa-
11 tion as may be necessary for carrying out its functions and
12 as may be available to or procurable by such department,
13 agency, or instrumentality, and (2) to detail to temporary
14 duty with the Committee on a reimbursable basis such per-
15 sonnel within his administrative jurisdiction as it may need
16 or believe to be useful for carrying out its functions. Each
17 such detail shall be without loss of seniority, pay, or other
18 employee status, to civilian employees so detailed, and with-
19 out loss of status, rank, office, or grade, or of any emolument,
20 perquisite, right, privilege or benefit incident thereto to mili-
21 tary personnel so detailed. Each such detail shall be pursuant
22 to a cooperative agreement of the Chairman with the head
23 of the relevant department, agency, or instrumentality, and

1 shall be in accordance with the provisions of subchapter III
2 of chapter 33, title 5, United States Code.

3 DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

4 SEC. 302. (a) The Committee shall survey, examine,
5 and analyze the overall context of the Federal science and
6 technology effort including missions, goals, personnel, fund-
7 ing, organization, facilities, and activities in general. In
8 pursuit of this duty the Committee shall, among other things,
9 consider needs for—

10 (1) organizational reform, including institutional re-
11 alinement designed to place Federal agencies whose mis-
12 sions are primarily or solely devoted to scientific and
13 technological research and development, and those agen-
14 cies primarily or solely concerned with fuels, energy, and
15 materials, within a single cabinet-level department;

16 (2) improvements in existing systems for handling
17 scientific and technological information on a government-
18 wide basis;

19 (3) technology assessment in the executive branch;

20 (4) improved methods for effecting technology in-
21 novation, transfer, and use;

22 (5) stimulating more effective Federal-State and
23 Federal-industry liaison and cooperation in science and
24 technology;

25 (6) reduction and simplification of Federal regu-

1 lations and administrative practices and procedures which
2 may have the effect of retarding technological innova-
3 tion or opportunities for its utilization;

4 (7) a broader base for support of basic research;

5 (8) ways and means of effectively integrating
6 scientific and technological factors into our national and
7 international policies;

8 (9) maintenance of adequate scientific and techno-
9 logical manpower with regard to both quality and quan-
10 tity;

11 (10) improved systems for planning and analysis
12 of the overall Federal science and technology budget;
13 and

14 (11) the conduct of long-range study, analysis,
15 and planning in regard to the application of science and
16 technology to major national problems or concerns.

17 (b) (1) Upon completion of its assignment, the Com-
18 mittee shall submit a report of its activities, findings, con-
19 clusions, and recommendations, including such supporting
20 data and material as may be necessary, to the President.

21 (2) The President, within sixty days of receipt thereof,
22 shall transmit such report to each House of Congress to-
23 gether with such comments, observations, and recommenda-
24 tions thereon as he deems appropriate.

22

1 TERMINATION; FINAL REPORT

2 SEC. 303. The life of the Committee shall be 24 months
3 from the date of its first organizational meeting. The Com-
4 mittee's final report setting forth its findings and recommen-
5 dations shall be issued within this period.

6 TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS

7 AUTHORIZATION

8 SEC. 401. There are authorized to be appropriated such
9 sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this
10 Act.

11 STATUTORY REPEAL

12 SEC. 402. Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Reorganization
13 Plan Numbered 2 of 1962 (76 Stat. 1253) and section 2 of
14 Reorganization Plan Numbered 1 of 1973 (87 Stat. 1089)
15 are repealed.

16 AMENDMENT

17 SEC. 403. Section 4 of the National Science Foundation
18 Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863) is amended by striking out
19 subsection (g) and by redesignating subsections (h), (i),
20 and (j) as subsections (g), (h), and (i), respectively.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 10230

A BILL

To establish a science and technology policy for the United States, to provide for scientific and technological advice and assistance to the President, to provide a comprehensive survey of ways and means for improving the Federal effort in scientific research and information handling, and in the use thereof, to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TEAGUE, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. BELL, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. JARMAN, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. WINN, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. FREY, Mr. ROE, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. MCCORMACK, Mr. ESCH, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. MYERS of Pennsylvania, Mr. MURFORD, Mr. EMERY, Mr. THORNTON, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. OTTINGER, Mr. HAYES of Indiana, Mr. HARKIN, Mr. LLOYD of California, and Mr. AMBRO

OCTOBER 20, 1975

Referred to the Committee on Science and Technology